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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/535,348	05/18/2005	Franz Amtmann	AT02 0068 US	7144
65913	7590	10/19/2007	EXAMINER	
NXP, B.V.			BROWN, VERNAL U	
NXP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
M/S41-SJ				2612
1109 MCKAY DRIVE				
SAN JOSE, CA 95131				
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/19/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ip.department.us@nxp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/535,348	AMTMANN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Vernal U. Brown	2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 May 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 May 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

The application of Franz Antmann for Method of recognizing whether a transponder belong to a group of transponders filed 5/18/05 has been examined. Claims 1-12 are pending.

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure does not commence on a separate sheet in accordance with 37 CFR 1.52(b)(4). A new abstract of the disclosure is required and must be presented on a separate sheet, apart from any other text.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to because of the following informalities: Referring to figure 1, the elements 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 and the elements 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 in figure 2 should be labeled in accordance with 35 CFR 1.83(a).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cesar et al. 5673037 in view of Meier European Paten Application EP 0805575.

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Regarding claims 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10, Cesar et al. teaches a method of recognizing whether a transponder belong to one of at least two groups of transponders by transmitting a command signal to the transponder and the command signal is evaluated in the transponder to determine whether or not the transponder belong to a particular group of transponders (col. 2 lines 47-55, col. 3 lines 32-56). Cesar et al. is silent on teaching the request signal transmitted to the transponder includes a check data block Meier in an analogous art teaches the message structure transmitted from an interrogator to the transponders include a check block for performing error correction (page 4 lines 20-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for the request signal transmitted to the transponder to include a check data block in Cesar et al. because this enables the transponder to detect and correct transmission errors and enables effective communication between the interrogator and transponder.

Regarding claim 2, Cesar et al. teaches transmitting data between an interrogator and transponder (see response to claim 1) but is silent on teaching appending a CRC check data block to the data. Meier in an analogous art teaches the use of CRC data block for detecting and correcting errors in data transmitted between an interrogator and transponder (page 2 lines 34-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Cesar et al. as disclosed by Meier because CRC data block provides a low cost and effective means of increasing data security by detecting transmission errors.

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Regarding claim 4, Cesar et al. teaches transmitting data between an interrogator and transponder (see response to claim 1) but is silent on teaching a CRC generation data block means Meier in an analogous art teaches a transponder comprising a CRC data block generation means provided by linear feedback shift registers and teaches the CRC data block is based on the predetermined CRC algorithm and the initial state of the data flip flop which forms the start value (page 4 lines 20-35). Meier teaches preprogramming the shift registers with a start value memory means provided by the cipher key EEPROM (58) and the start value memory is programmable by the interrogator with different start values (page 4 lines 36-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Cesar et al. as disclosed by Meier because the programming of CRC generator start value provides for the creation of a unique signature error detection system and further increases the data security of the system.

Regarding claims 6 and 8-9, Cesar et al. teaches transmitting data between an interrogator and transponder (see response to claim 1) but is silent on teaching a CRC generation data block means Meier in an analogous art teaches a transponder comprising a CRC data block generation means provided by linear feedback shift registers and teaches the CRC data block is based on the predetermined CRC algorithm and the initial state of the data flip flop which forms the start value (page 4 lines 20-35). Meier teaches preprogramming the shift registers with a start value memory means provided by the cipher key EEPROM (58) and the start value memory is programmable by the interrogator with different start values (page 4 lines 36-50). Meier teaches

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the check data block generation means is provided by the CRC generator and the CRC checking is carried out by shifting the received data through the shift registers (page 6 lines 25-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Cesar et al. as disclosed by Meier because the programming of CRC generator start value provides for the creation of a unique signature error detection system and further increases the data security of the system.

Regarding claim 11-12, Cesar et al. teaches transmitting data between an interrogator and transponder (see response to claim 1) but is silent on teaching a CRC generation data block means Meier in an analogous art teaches a transponder comprising a CRC data block generation means provided by linear feedback shift registers and teaches the CRC data block is based on the predetermined CRC algorithm and the initial state of the data flip flop which forms the start value (page 4 lines 20-35). Meier teaches preprogramming the shift registers with a start value memory means provided by the cipher key EEPROM (58) and the start value memory is programmable by the interrogator with different start values (page 4 lines 36-50). Meier teaches the check data block generation means is provided by the CRC generator and the CRC checking is carried out by shifting the received data through the shift registers (page 6 lines 25-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Cesar et al. as disclosed by Meier because the programming of CRC generator start value provides for the creation of a unique signature error detection system and further increases the data security of the system:

Conclusion

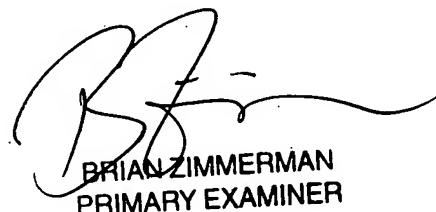
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vernal U. Brown whose telephone number is 571-272-3060. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-7:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Zimmerman can be reached on 571-272-3059. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Vernal Brown
October 12, 2007



BRIAN ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER